ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1968

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1968.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss in general what appears to be the most important matter affecting the health of South Herefordshire (Ross Urban District and Dore and Bredwardine, Ledbury, and Ross and Whitchurch Rural Districts).

Rural Depopulation

During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38281 to 37620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths, and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably almost entirely from outside South Herefordshire, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-68, the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901, from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329. Full details of the figures for each year, for the periods 1951-59, 1960-68, and 1951-68, for decreases, increases, births, deaths, natural increase, emigration, and immigration, for this District and for South Herefordshire, will be found in the Report.

Rural Depopulation is a very serious matter on which a good deal has been written, and it is proposed to quote from this. Who have left? Why have they left? What has been the result? Is this a bad thing? What can be done about it?

Who have left? Women have left more than men, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for women than for men. (I,31, II, 3). Younger people have left more than older people, the young being less inclined to accept the situation, and at the same time showing more initiative. (II,4,25, III,7,10). Single people have left more than married people, having less domestic commitments (III,7). Professional people, managers, clerks and white collar workers in general have left more than those working with their hands, employment opportunities in the country being even poorer for the former than for the latter. (III, 7,9,10).

Why have they left? Employment opportunities in the country have been declining (I,7). There has been a decline in the numbers of agricultural workers. (II, 6,15). There has been a decline in the numbers of rural craftsmen due to decline in local demand and to the technological revolution. (I.22). There has been a decline in the numbers of railway workers (II, 11). They have left to go to better jobs (I, 242, III, 10, 12, 17). They have left because of anxiety for their children's future in a rural environment. (III, 13). They have left because of poor housing, lack of piped water and sanitation, poor public transport, and poor communications, (I, 242, III, 14), loneliness and stagnation, (III, 10, 17), lack of adequate facilities for school and further education, (III, 13), and lack of cultural and entertainment facilities. (III, 14). These deficiencies in the rural environment have been caused to a greater or lesser degree by an outmoded settlement pattern, which in so far as it is based on small villages and hamlets makes it too expensive or actually impossible to make the deficiencies good. (II, 5, 12, 13, 27).

What has been the result? As a result of depopulation there is a shortage of labour in the country, so that only small industrial undertakings wishing to commence production could hope to find enough labour. (II, 1, 8). As a result of the loss of young people there is an excess in the numbers of the population over the age of retirement. (II, 3).

As a result of the loss of members of the child bearing age groups there has been a reduction in the numbers of babies born, and in some places deaths actually exceedrbirths. (II,3). As a result of the selective nature of the migratory trend, which has tended to pick out the centre part of the social range and leave behind on the one hand the well to do, the owners of estates and large houses, and the farmers, and on the other the unskilled or semiskilled workers. (III,7,8), there has been an increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean. (IV,35).

Is this a bad thing? Firstly this emigration was largely not a voluntary one. Many of these people would not have moved if they had been able to find better jobs in the country. (III,13). Many of them do not find the town more attractive than the country apart from its ability to provide them with a better job. (III,14). Living in the town demands either commuting to and from work, resulting in expense, loss of leisure, and stress, or it demands living in unsatisfactory conditions in town centres. (II,26). Secondly if the increase in the degree of scatter of intelligence round the mean brought about by selective emigration becomes too pronounced the community ceases to act as a social unit, and those attributes one expects to find in a parish which come from concerted action are not in evidence, (IV,35). "We go down the scale until we arrive at places which have no civilized amenities and whose inhabitants live in almost subhuman conditions. Here emigration has drained away all ability, only ashes are left". (IV,31).

What can be done about it? There is no likely increase in agricultural employment. (I,244). The numbers engaged in the tourist industry are comparatively small, (II,9,19), and the increasing popularity of caravanning and camping is likely to be an adverse influence on these numbers. (II,9). The possibilities of increased employment in forestry are limited. (II,16). The introduction of industry offers most hope of improvement of the social and economic conditions. (I,162,244, II 27,29, III 15,18). The State (which is perhaps the worst offender in its choice of the location of its own activities, largely in the South-East), could do much more to disperse these. (II,29). The future of the countryside must be considered in terms of rearrangement of the settlement pattern. (I,171). Industry must be concentrated in the small towns. (I,165). Most villages are too small to be nuclei. (I,244). To build a pair of houses in each small village is a misuse of scarce resources. (I,166). Improvements are needed in housing, water supply, sanitation, public transport, communications, education, and cultural and entertainment facilities, (III 15,18), and these can only be provided by some concentration of the population in the small towns and larger villages. (I,246). The causation of rural depopulation is multifactorial, and the reason an individual gives for leaving may be only the culmination of a series of adverse experiences. Improvement in any of these environmental conditions mentioned will help to reduce depopulation, and the more conditions that are improved the greater will be the reduction. (III,18).

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

References
I Rural Depopulation in England and Wales
John Saville Routledge 1957
II Depopulation in Mid Wales
H.M. Stationery Office 1964
III Depopulation and Rural Life in Scotland
Bertram Hutchinson. Central Office of Information 1949
IV Some Sociological and Statistical Effects of Depopulation of
a Rural Area. E.D. Allen Price "Public Health" April 1957

Ross and Whitchurch Rural District

The Lowlands

These are undulating, with a general elevation of some 200 to 400 feet. They are traversed from north to south by the wide sweeping meanders of the Wye, and are set within a more or less continuous frame of hills. The rocks which form the floor of the basin are for the most part coarse textured sandstones and grits with occasional beds of marl. They are largely drift free and weather down into sandy light to medium loams. It is to these soils that the agricultural individuality of the region is due.

The Wye Valley

The Wye is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and it is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

The Western Hills

These have a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. They represent the upturned western edge of the sandstone covering of South Herefordshire.

The Forest of Dean Fringe

This also has a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. It consists of ragged erosion fretted patches of younger rocks resting almost horizontally on the underlying beds.

The Woolhope Dome

This also has a generally subdued relief. It represents an upfold of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which it is composed consist of alternating beds of limestone and shale which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Ross R.D.

General Statistics

	Ross R.D. 1967	Ross R.D. 1968	E & W 1968
Area in acres	72,362	72,362	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,790	11.540	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	4,004	4,057	
Rateable Value	£257,668	£264,213	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,074	£1,101	
Live births			
Number	163	141	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	13.8	12.2	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.2	5.7	
Stillbirths			
Number	4	7	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.0	47.3	14.3
Total live and still births	167	148	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	3	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	6.1	21.3	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.8	22.6	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	6.1	7.1	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	6.1	7.1	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.9	54.1	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	132	144	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	11.2	12.5	11.9

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	Sth Hfds 1967	Sth Hfds 1968	E & W 1968
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population mid year	37,640	37,620	48593000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,271	12,445	
Rateable Value	£993,762	£1,022,689	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,141	£4,261	
Live births			
Number	572	532	819272
Rate per 1,000 population	15.2	14.1	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	9.4	7.1	
Stillbirths			
Number	13	12	11848
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.2	22.1	14.3
Total live and still births	585	544	831120
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	6	14982
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.7	11.3	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.7	10.1	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0	26.3	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.0	5.6	12.4
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.2	3.8	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.4	25.7	24.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	198
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.24
Deaths			
Number	394	441	576788
Rate per 1,000 population	10.5	11.7	11.9

Population Changes

Ross R.D.

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1950	11830							
1951	11660	170		193	166	27	197	
1952	11730		70	209	134	75	5	
1953	11790		60	169	124	45		15
1954	11890		100	168	126	42		58
1955	11850	40		172	128	44	84	
1956	11820	30		176	137	39	69	
1957	11790	30		188	128	60	90	
1958	11800		10	205	131	74	64	
1959	11820		20	174	121	53	33	
1960	11810	10		186	144	42	52	
1961	11360	450		178	147	31	481	
1962	11440		80	171	142	29		51
1963	11470		30	187	118	69	39	
1964	11640		170	169	119	50		120
1965	11750		110	148	117	31		79
1966	11720	30		179	130	49	79	
1967	11790		70	163	132	31		39
1968	11540	250		141	144	- 3	247	

This table may be summarised as follows.

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.
1951-59	10	1.1	1654	183.8	1195	132.8	459	51.0	469	52.1
1960-68	280	31.1	1522	169.1	1193	132.6	329	36.6	609	67.7
1951-68	290	16.1	3176	176.4	2388	132.7	788	43.8	1078	59.9

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the period 1951-59 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 10, from 11830 to 11820, as a result of an excess of 459 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 469. During the period 1960-68 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 280, from 11820 to 11540, as a result of an excess of 329 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 609. During the period 1951-68 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 290, from 11830 to 11540, as a result of an excess of 788 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1078. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the eighteen years except the last one, but in spite of this the population has fallen in eight out of the eighteen, as a result of a net emigration in twelve out of the eighteen. From these figures it would appear that the rate of emigration is increasing but this may not be so as the large figure for 1961 is a correction for underestimates largely during the first period and that for 1968 is due to boundary changes. On the other hand the failure of births to exceed deaths in 1968 suggests a very serious draining away of the child bearing age groups by emigration.

Population Changes

South Herefordshire

	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1950	38281							
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.
1951-59	531	59.0	5446	605.1	4141	460.1	1305	145.0	1836	204.0
1960-68	130	14.4	5297	588.6	3971	441.2	1326	147.3	1456	161.8
1951-68	661	36.7	10743	596.8	8112	450.7	2631	146.2	3292	182.9

The following comments may be made on thissummary table

During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 531, from 38,281 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1305 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1836. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 130, from 37,750 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 1326 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1456. During the period 1951-68 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 661, from 38,281 to 37,620, as a result of an excess of 2631 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3292. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1951-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 581, from 33,001 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1314 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1895. During the period 1960-68 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1320, from 32,420 to 31,100, as a result of an excess of 1114 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2434. During the period 1951-68 the population of Soth Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 1901 from 33001 to 31100, as a result of an excess of 2428 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4329.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	67	66	133
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Total	72	69	141

Still Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate			
Total	4	3	7

Deaths of infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate			
Total	2	1	3

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

South Herefordshire

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	232	262	494
Illegitimate	22	16	38
Total	254	278	532

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	4	11
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	7	5	12

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years																	
							1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1																						1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2																				1		1	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	6																		2		3		1	
Malignant neoplasm, breast.		2																1		1				
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.		3														1								2
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	13	3							1										2		7		3	3
Diabetes mellitus.		1																						1
Other endocrine, etc., diseases.		1																						1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	2										1										1			
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	1	1															1					1		
Hypertensive disease.	1	4																1		1	1	1		1
Ischaemic heart disease.	19	7															2		5	2	7	1	5	4
Other forms of heart disease.	7	6																	1		1	1	5	5
Cerebro vascular disease.	10	9																	2	1	3	2	5	6
Other diseases of circulatory system.	1	1																					1	1
Influenza.		2																						2
Pneumonia.	4	2			1												1				2	1		1
Bronchitis and emphysema.	9	3																	1	1	5	1	3	1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	2	2																				1	2	1
Peptic ulcer.	1	1																			1			1

Intestinal obstruction and hernia.	1																				1			
Cirrhosis of liver.	2																		1		1			
Other diseases of digestive system.	1	1				1													1					
Other diseases, genito urinary system.	1																				1			
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system.		2																				1		1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1		1																					
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions.	2																		1				1	
All other accidents.	2	4									1									1	1			3
Total All Causes	89	55	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	16	7	36	10	28	34

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years																	
							1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	2																		2					
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1																					1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	8	3													1		1		1	1	2	1	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	14	3															2	1	5	1	5	1	2	
Malignant neoplasm, breast.		7														1		1		2				3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.		6														2								4
Leukaemia.		1																				1		
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	33	21							1							1	3		5	3	13	6	11	11
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.		1																		1				
Diabetes mellitus.		4																				1		3
Other endocrine, etc. diseases.		2																				1		1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	3	2									1										1		1	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3	1													1		1					1	1	
Hypertensive disease.	5	8														1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease.	46	30															2	2	9	4	19	7	16	17
Other forms of heart disease.	16	22																1	2		1	5	13	16
Cerebrovascular disease.	27	43																	5	3	8	10	14	30
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	5													1			1	1				4	4
Influenza.	1	2																			1			2

Pneumonia.	13	10			1												1		1		2	2	8	8
Bronchitis and emphysema.	16	5															1		2	2	8	1	5	2
Asthma.	1	1																	1					1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	4															1		1			1	2	3
Peptic ulcer.	2	3																			2	1		2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia.	2	3																			1		1	3
Cirrhosis of liver.	4																		1		2		1	
Other diseases ofdigestive system.		1				1													1					
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1															1							1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2																				1		1	
Other diseases, genito-urinary system.	2	4																			2	1		3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system.	1	2																				1	1	1
Congenital anomalies.	1	2		1	1															1				
Birth injuries, difficult labour, etc.	1		1																					
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions.	4	4																	1				3	4
Motor vehicle accidents.		2								1		1												
All other accidents.	3	10		1							1									1	2			8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries.	4																2		1				1	
Total All Causes	227	214	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	5	16	7	40	21	72	43	90	133

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	178	15.0	15.9	7	37.8	22.6	6	33.7	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	153	12.9	11.6
1951	193	16.6	15.5	3	15.3	23.0	8	41.5	29.7	1	5.10	0.75	166	14.2	12.5
1952	209	17.8	15.3	6	27.9	22.7	5	23.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	134	11.4	11.3
1953	169	14.3	15.5	4	23.1	22.4	2	11.8	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	124	10.5	11.4
1954	168	14.1	15.2	7	40.0	23.5	6	35.7	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	126	10.6	11.3
1955	172	14.5	15.0	7	39.1	23.2	2	11.6	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	128	10.8	11.7
1956	176	14.9	15.7	8	43.5	22.9	5	28.4	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	137	11.6	11.7
1957	188	15.9	16.1	3	15.7	22.5	1	5.3	23.1	0	0.00	9.45	128	10.9	11.5
1958	205	17.4	16.4	4	19.1	21.5	4	19.5	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	131	11.1	11.7
1959	174	14.7	16.5	2	11.4	20.8	5	28.7	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	121	10.2	11.6
1960	186	15.7	17.2	7	36.3	19.8	1	5.4	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	144	12.2	11.5
1961	178	15.7	17.6	5	27.3	19.0	6	33.7	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	147	12.9	11.9
1962	171	14.9	18.0	1	5.8	18.1	4	23.4	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	142	12.4	11.9
1963	187	16.3	18.2	3	15.8	17.2	7	37.4	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	118	10.3	12.2
1964	169	14.5	18.5	2	11.7	16.3	1	5.9	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	119	10.2	11.3
1965	148	12.6	18.1	2	13.3	15.8	3	20.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	117	10.0	11.5
1966	179	15.3	17.7	3	16.5	15.3	4	22.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	130	11.1	11.7
1967	163	13.8	17.2	4	24.0	14.8	1	6.1	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	132	11.2	11.2
1968	141	12.2	16.9	7	47.3	14.3	3	21.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	144	12.5	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rat
50-59	1832	15.5	15.7	51	27.3	22.5	44	24.0	25.6	1	0.51	0.60	1348	11.4	11.
60-68	1522	14.6	17.7	34	22.0	16.7	30	19.5	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	1193	11.4	11.
50-68	3354	15.1	16.7	85	24.8	19.8	74	21.9	22.9	1	0.27	0.45	2541	11.4	11.

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average birth rate was lower than that for England and Wales. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 being 1.18.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 60% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was lower than that for England and Wales. This is in spite of the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 being 0.92, and this death rate is evidence of a healthy population.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth Hfds No.	Sth Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Sth Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Sth Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Sth Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Sth Hfds Rate	E&W Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth Hfds Total No.	Sth Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Sth Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Sth Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Sth Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Sth Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
50-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
60-68	5297	15.8	17.7	101	18.7	16.7	114	21.2	20.1	0	0.00	0.29	3971	11.9	11.7
50-68	11382	15.9	16.7	259	22.2	19.8	264	23.1	22.9	2	0.16	0.45	8584	12.0	11.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1968 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 35.5% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1968 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Causes of Death

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	3	0.25	0.28	25	2.11	1.67	20	1.69	1.48	9	0.76	1.25	40	3.38	2.21
1951	3	0.26	0.30	23	1.97	1.66	20	1.72	1.56	16	1.37	1.33	37	3.17	2.34
1952	2	0.17	0.32	17	1.45	1.67	18	1.53	1.58	9	0.77	1.40	31	2.64	2.00
1953	0	0.00	0.34	22	1.87	1.65	14	1.19	1.54	13	1.10	1.42	29	2.46	1.93
1954	2	0.17	0.37	17	1.43	1.67	22	1.85	1.63	10	0.84	1.53	27	2.27	1.87
1955	3	0.25	0.39	21	1.77	1.67	25	2.11	1.67	16	1.35	1.61	18	1.52	1.88
1956	3	0.25	0.41	25	2.12	1.67	14	1.18	1.67	13	1.10	1.70	23	1.95	1.82
1957	2	0.17	0.42	21	1.78	1.67	15	1.27	1.64	14	1.19	1.72	29	2.46	1.70
1958	1	0.08	0.44	15	1.27	1.68	23	1.95	1.69	22	1.86	1.86	16	1.36	1.72
1959	3	0.25	0.46	19	1.61	1.68	18	1.52	1.66	15	1.27	1.87	18	1.52	1.58
1960	5	0.42	0.48	21	1.78	1.68	26	2.20	1.67	18	1.52	2.01	22	1.86	1.55
1961	7	0.62	0.49	25	2.20	1.67	17	1.50	1.67	19	1.67	2.07	20	1.76	1.57
1962	8	0.70	0.51	12	1.05	1.67	22	1.92	1.68	19	1.66	2.19	23	2.01	1.50
1963	3	0.26	0.52	17	1.48	1.66	20	1.74	1.71	20	1.74	2.29	12	1.05	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	20	1.72	1.56	25	2.15	2.24	15	1.29	1.25
1965	1	0.09	0.55	21	1.79	1.67	17	1.45	1.64	24	2.04	2.38	13	1.11	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	22	1.88	1.69	18	1.54	1.64	26	2.22	2.39	26	2.22	1.23
1967	5	0.42	0.58	24	2.04	1.70	20	1.70	1.59	34	2.88	2.67	14	1.19	0.82
1968	6	0.52	0.59	23	1.99	1.72	19	1.65	1.65	26	2.25	2.85	15	1.30	0.82

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
50-59	22	0.19	0.37	205	1.74	1.67	189	1.60	1.61	137	1.16	1.57	268	2.27	1.81
60-68	43	0.41	0.54	180	1.72	1.68	179	1.71	1.65	211	2.01	2.34	160	1.53	1.27
50-68	65	0.29	0.45	385	1.73	1.67	368	1.65	1.63	348	1.57	1.94	428	1.92	1.60

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from the one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South Herefordshire

Causes of Death

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67	645	1.70	1.61	477	1.26	1.57	876	2.31	1.91
60-68	137	0.41	0.54	598	1.79	1.68	615	1.84	1.65	645	1.93	2.34	523	1.57	1.27
50-68	220	0.31	0.45	1234	1.73	1.67	1260	1.77	1.63	1122	1.58	1.94	1399	1.96	1.60

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.1% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1968, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

National Health Service Act 1946

Part II

Hospital and Specialist Services

Section 3.	Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part III

Local Health Authority Services

Section 21.	Health Centres
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children
Section 23.	Midwifery
Section 24.	Health Visiting
Section 25.	Home Nursing
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation
Section 27.	Ambulance Services
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
Section 29.	Domestic Help
Section 51.	Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IV

General Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

Section 33.	General Medical Services
Section 38.	Pharmaceutical Services
Section 40.	General Dental Services
Section 41.	Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)	
	M	F
Under 1 year	1	4
1-	8	6
2-	2	3
3-	9	3
4-	3	3
5-	20	20
10-	2	3
15-	1	-
25 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	46	42

	Whooping Cough	
	M	F
Under 1 year	1	1
1-	1	-
2-	2	-
5-	6	3
10-	1	-
15-	-	-
25 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	11	4

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis					
			Respiratory		Meninges & CNS		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
M	F
-	-

South Herefordshire

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	4	7	-	-	-	-
1-	14	18	-	-	-	-
2-	16	20	-	-	-	-
3-	25	25	-	-	-	-
4-	14	17	-	-	-	-
5-	92	75	-	-	2	2
10-	5	6	-	-	-	-
15-	1	3	1	-	1	-
25 and over	2	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	173	172	1	1	3	2

	Whooping Cough	
	M	F
Under 1 year	1	1
1-	1	-
2-	4	1
5-	9	6
10-	1	-
15-	-	1
25 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	16	9

	Food Poisoning	
	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1
5-	-	-
15-	1	-
45-	-	-
65 and over	1	1
Total	2	2

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis							
			Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other		Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
5-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
20-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
55-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-		
65-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	8	6	6	-	-	-	1	-		

Tuberculosis

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950	6		6	2	1	3	9	4		4				4
1951	8	6	14	2	2	4	18		1	1				1
1952	2	5	7		1	1	8	1		1				1
1953	2	2	4				4	1		1				1
1954	4	4	8	1	2	3	11	2		2				2
1955	5	2	7	1		1	8	1	2	3				3
1956	8	2	10		1	1	11		1	1				1
1957	5	2	7	1		1	8	2		2				2
1958	3	4	7	1	1	2	9	1		1				1
1959	2	1	3				3	1		1				1
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3							
1961	1	1	2				2	1		1				1
1962				1		1	1	1		1				1
1963														
1964	1		1	1		1	2	1		1				1
1965	3		3		1	1	4					1	1	1
1966		1	1				1							
1967		1	1				1							
1968	1		1				1							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950-59	4.5	2.8	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	8.9	1.3	0.4	1.7				1.7
1960-68	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.4		0.4		0.1	0.1	0.5
1950-68	2.7	1.7	4.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	5.5	0.3		0.3		0.1	0.1	0.4

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59 except Male and Female Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications, and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths, in 1950-59, the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged males. The one notification in Ross R.D. in 1968 was in a male and in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South Herefordshire

Tuberculosis

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9
1960-68	4.6	2.6	7.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.9	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2
1950-68	9.8	6.2	16.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	19.4	3.2	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.7

The following comments may be made on this summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-68 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding number for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-68 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-68.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications, and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths, in 1950-59, the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-68 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. The six notifications and two deaths in South Herefordshire in 1968 were all in Males and all, except one notification, in the 55-65 age group. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The major part of the area is served by the Herefordshire Water Board, and of 250 samples taken rom the Board's mains 242 were sterile, and five although not sterile were considered to be satisfactory, giving a total of 247 samples considered to be satisfactory.

Three samples proved unsatisfactory. Two of these were at St. Weonards, giving readings of 17/17 and 35/17, and one was at Llanwarne, on the same length of main as those at St. Weonards, giving a reading of 90/90. These readings were all taken in September 1968, and all subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

Fortynine samples were taken from 11 private water supplies of which seven samples from five supplies proved unsatisfactory. Of these supplies two were discontinued and further investigations are being made in the case of two others. Water from the remaining source is being boiled, there being no alternative supply at the present time.

Eight extensions of the Herefordshire Water Board's mains have been made during the year but there are still three areas which rely on Springs and/or rain water. These are the Lea Bailey area, between Railway Inn, Lea, and Hom Rough, the White Rocks area of Garway, and part of Coppet Hill, Goodrich.

2397 dwelling houses (6800 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There are few villages or hamlets in the District and therefore the provision of sewers and sewage disposal works is not generally practicable. However the villages of Goodrich, Llangrove and Whitchurch should be sewered as one unit, and Brampton Abbotts, Greytree, and Hildersley should be sewered and connected to the Ross Urban District Council's Sewage Disposal Works. Schemes for all these areas are in course of preparation by the Council's Consultant Engineers with a view to their submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Claytons area of Bridstow is likely to be connected to the Wilton Sewage Disposal Works in the near future.

Rivers and Streams

Routine samples of effluent are taken from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works where these discharge into water courses. If desirable, corrective measures are taken wherever possible. Regular and routine cleaning of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works is undertaken and regular attention is given.

Where there appears to be pollution of a watercourse from a privately owned drainage system the facts are investigated and reported to the Wye River Authority. If the pollution constitutes a nuisance action is also taken by the Council.

Closet Accommodation

Fiftynine pail closets or privies were converted, 49 with the assistance of grants and 10 without grant aid.

There are few closely built centres, other than Greytree, Llangrove, Symonds Yat, Whitchurch, and part of Walford. 12 conversions were carried out in these areas.

It is estimated that 20% of dwellings have pailclosets and 5% privies.

Public Cleansing

There have been no changes during the year in the arrangements for refuse collection and disposal.

It is estimated that approximately 85% to 90% of the properties in the District receive a refuse collection, the remainder being inaccessible.

Cesspool and septic tank cleansing is carried out by two privately owned firms.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement published by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	6
Agriculture	4
Animal Boarding Establishments	11
Animals	7
Bakehouses	1
Burial Grounds	1
Camping Sites	11
Caravans	82
Dairies	14
Drainage	43
Factories	68
Food Handling Byelaws	53
Food Hygiene Regulations	109
Food Poisoning	9
Food Premises	62
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	15
Housing (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	25
Housing (Other)	67
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	14
Ice Cream (Sampling)	101
Infectious Diseases	11
Licensed Premises	10
Nuisances	44
Offensive Smells	15
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act	8
Overcrowding	1
Petroleum Stores	41
Refuse Tips	84
Rodent Control	1
Sanitary Conveniences	5
Schools	1
Schools (Milk Sampling)	48
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Sewage Disposal Plants	15
Shops	27
Stalls	54
Swimming Baths and Pools	12
Swimming Baths and Pools (Water Sampling)	14
Unsound Food	12
Watercourses	2
Water Supplies	355
Wells	1
Work Places	2
	1468

Shops and Offices

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Table A

Class of Premises (1)	No. of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total No. of registered premises at end of year (3)	No. of regd. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices	1	4	-
Retail Shops	-	11	4
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	10	-
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	1	25	4

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises	8

TABLE C

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	16
Retail Shops	23
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	50
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	89
Total Males	26
Total Females	63

Camping Sites

28 sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the Summer Season was 400.

Public Swimming Baths

The swimming pool at Glewstone Court Country Club, Marstow, has a capacity of 36,000 gallons, and is supplied with water from a land spring. 4,000 gallons of pool water are extracted each week and replaced by fresh water. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is daily by hand as necessary. During the year 18 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and all proved satisfactory.

The swimming pool at Old Court Country Club, Whitchurch, has a capacity of 26,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the Herefordshire Water Board. The water is not changed during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is automatic, supplemented by hand chlorination as necessary. During the year two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and both proved satisfactory.

The swimming bath at Garway School has a capacity of 12,000 gallons, and is supplied with water from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains. All water is run off and the bath cleaned and refilled two or three times during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by drip feed and hand as necessary. During the year two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and both proved satisfactory.

The swimming bat at St. Weonards School came into operation during the year. It has a capacity of 8,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains. The water is not changed during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by hand as necessary. During the year two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and both proved satisfactory.

All Swimming Baths in the District are of the open air type.

Section E Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year:

(a) by private enterprise	43
(b) by the local authority	10

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year:

(a) by private enterprise	52
(b) by the local authority	6

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	7
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961	No. of houses ..	8
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein ...	8
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	No. ofhouses ..	Nil
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
	Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	No. of dwellings ..	Nil
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	by owner ...	116
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner ...	Nil
		(b) by local authority ...	Nil
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	Nil
	Previously included in a clearance order which has or will be modified or revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1961	...	Nil
	Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	...	Nil
	Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act 1957	...	Nil

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area by type of business

Bakers	2
Liquid Food Manufacturers	1
Meat Product Manufacturers	2
	5

The number of food premises by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959

Food Preserving Manufacturers	3
Ice Cream Purveyors	51
	54
Dairies	9

The number of inspections of registered food premises

91 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year as follows:

Dairies	14
Food Premises	62
Hotels	15
	91

In addition 54 visits were made to stalls. Many informal visits were also made to food premises, for example when samples of ice cream were purchased.

The washing of dairy floors was required on two occasions due to mud being brought into the refrigerators on the bottoms of crates and churns.

One successful prosecution was taken in the case of a dirty mobile meat shop, the fine imposed being £44.

Any new educational activity (e.g. inauguration of clean food guilds or of lectures on food hygiene) and the progress of established educational activity

Lectures and demonstrations on the work of the Public Health Department and on Food Hygiene in particular were again given to senior pupils at the Ross Secondary Modern School.

The method of disposal of condemned food

The amount of food surrendered and condemned is normally small. Usually it is smothered in a dye and/or disinfectant and taken directly to the Council's refuse tip and buried. In other cases it is treated in the manner described and taken to the tip in the refuse lorry.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

291 pieces of frozen food, the total quantity, were condemned because they were thawed.

141 pieces of ice cream, the total quantity, were condemned because they were thawed.

181 bottles, cans and jars, the total quantity, were condemned because they were blown, rusted, or damaged.

15 tins of biscuits, the total quantity, were condemned because they were infested or mouldy.

28 4½ oz. packets of biscuits, the total quantity, were condemned because they were mouldy and bitter.

9 5¼ oz. packets of biscuits, the total quantity, were condemned because they were mouldy and bitter.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947-52

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of Food Premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

(a) the number of premises
(b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
(c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
(d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

	No. of Premises	Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Regulation 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Hotels	10	10	10	10
Inns and Public Houses	40			
Restaurants and Cafes	13	12	13	13
School Kitchens	5	5	5	5
Shops	33	33	28	28
	101			

Of the 40 Inns and Public Houses in the area most are owned by Messrs. Whitbread Flowers who undertook in October 1967 either to bring any unsatisfactory establishment to the required standard within a period of five years from that date or to close it. This undertaking was accepted by the Council. Major work has been completed at four establishments. Work is almost completed at another Inn owned by another Company.

There are school lectures at five schools in the District, where in two cases cooking is carried out for other schools in the District, as follows:
Bridstow
Garway (cooks also for St. Weonards)
Goodrich
Weston-under-Penyard
Whitchurch (cooks also for Llangarron, Llangrove, and Welsh Newton)

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

There is no Slaughterhouse in the District.

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	31	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	59	37	1	-
Total	99	68	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-